

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHARLTON KINGS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1965



STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

STEPHEN KNIGHT

M.B., B.S (Lond), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lexham Lodge, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.

Telephone: Cheltenham 25746/7

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector

D.G.MASLING, M.A.P.H.I.


Certificated Public Health Inspector
and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Assistant Surveyor

D.B.Cox

Pests Officer

W.G.Davies
(Part Time)



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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHARLTON KINGS
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Charlton Kings Urban District Council

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1965 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District. The report is prepared as required by Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health.

I am indebted to Mr. D.G.Masling, the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for the sections of the Report contributed by him.

The population for mid 1965 was estimated to be 8,870; this figure is 660 more than that for the previous year and is, as yet, the largest annual increase which has taken place. It is largely due to the extensive housing development which has been going on in the area.

There were 159 births, 57 more than in 1964. The Birth Rate 17.9 per 1,000 population being slightly lower than the national average 18.1.

The number of deaths also increased from 85 to 109 in the year under review. The Death Rate being 12.3 as compared with 11.5 for England and Wales. The pattern of the age distribution in the Urban District is different from that in the country as a whole. The Registrar General supplies a comparability factor for the District so that adjustments can be made to the Birth Rate and Death Rate when comparing this area with others. The corrected averages and those for the country as a whole are much the same.

The infantile mortality rate rose from Nil in 1964 to 37.7 in 1965; because six infants died but owing to the relatively small numbers involved such marked annual variations may be expected.

Apart from an epidemic of measles the incidence of infectious disease was slight due in large measure to the ready use made by parents for their children of the facilities for immunisation and vaccination.

The Council built twelve dwellings for old people. As the proportion of elderly people in the community continues to become larger so the need for dwellings suitable to their needs will become more and more pressing.

I wish to thank most sincerely the members of the Council and the staff for the help and support I have received during the year.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT

Medical Officer of Health

CHARLTON KINGS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (In acres)	3,399
Registrar-General's estimate of mid year population (including members of the Armed Forces)	8,870
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1965)	2,944
Rateable Value (at 31.12.65)	£303,458
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,195

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VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars of the births and deaths in the Urban District.

1. <u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
Number: Legitimate	150	84	66
Illegitimate.....	9	3	6
Total....	159	87	72

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	17.93
Area Comparability Factor (Births)	1.08
Corrected Birth Rate (1.08 x 17.93)	19.36

2. <u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u> (per cent of total Live Births)..	5.6
---	-----

3. <u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	1	1	-
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Total....	1	1	-

Still Births Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	6.25
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4. <u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	160
---------------------------------------	-----

5. INFANT DEATHS

(i) Death of infants under 1 year	Total	Male	Female
Number: Legitimate.....	6	4	2
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Total....	6	4	2

(ii) Neo-natal Deaths under 4 weeks	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	5	4	1
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Total	5	4	1

(iii) Early neo-natal Deaths of infants under 1 week	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate.....	5	4	1
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Total....	5	4	1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA Cont'd

6. INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	37.74
Legitimate " " " " Legitimate live births	40.0
Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

7. NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks
per 1,000 total live births) 31.45

8. EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week)
per 1,000 total live births 31.45

9. PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (still births and deaths under
1 week combined per 1,000 total
live and still births) 37.50

10. MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	None
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

11. DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
Number	109	58	51
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	12.29		
Area Comparability Factor (Deaths)	0.96		
Corrected Death Rate (12.29 x 0.96)	11.8		

CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of death in the following table are classified under the abbreviated List of International Statistical Classification:

	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2. " other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	5
18. Coronary disease, angina	19	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1
20. Other heart disease	1	13
21. Other circulatory diseases	1	-
22. Influenza	-	-

CAUS. S OF DEATH Cont'd		Male	Female
23.	Pneumonia	5	5
24.	Bronchitis	7	-
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	3
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
34.	All other accidents	-	-
35.	Suicide	-	-
36.	Homicide and operations	-	-
TOTAL		58	51

CANCER

There was no undue incidence of Cancer of the lungs or other forms of Cancer in the district.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	13.5	12.7	16.0	12.4	17.93
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	9.4	12.4	13.4	10.3	12.29
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (- deaths of infants under 1 yr.)	NIL	20.2	7.9	NIL	37.74
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (Deaths of infants under 1 mth.)	NIL	15.0	NIL	NIL	31.45

FOR COMPARISON, THE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES ETC. ARE GIVEN BELOW

	England & Wales	County of Glos.	Charlton Kings U.D.C.
Live Births	18.1	19.82	17.93
Still Births (per 1,000 total- live & still births)	15.7	13.29	6.25
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (deaths of infants under 1 yr)	19.0	16.45	37.74
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 mth) (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	10.69	31.45
Perinatal Mortality (still births & deaths of infants under 1 wk. of age)	26.9	22.19	40.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.5	10.14	12.29

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1965
(excluding Tuberculosis)

	Under 1 year	1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 & Age Over Unknown		Total	
	M.F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	- -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	- 3	32	34	25	30	-	2	-	2	3	57
Diphtheria	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Scarlet Fever

Two cases were notified this year.

Diphtheria

The District continued free from Diphtheria as it has done since 1944.

Whooping Cough

No cases were notified, the campaign for vaccination of infants was most successful.

Measles

As compared with 2 cases last year 131 were notified. Measles has a biennial incidence.

Poliomyelitis

No case was notified.

Dysentery

No case was notified.

Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified, a position which reflects with credit on the food shops and food handlers in the district.

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	-	-	NIL
(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED					NIL
(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS					NIL
(d) FATAL CASES					NIL

AGENT	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent not identified	-	-	-	-	NIL

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1965

Immunisation against Diphtheria during 1965 was as follows:-

Age at 31.12.65	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	Under 15 yrs.
i.e. born in year	1965	1964	1963-1962	1961-1960	Total
Primary Immunisation	29	18	1	9	57

The response to the diphtheria immunisation is excellent and a very high proportion of children were immunised.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following table sets out the details of the records of vaccinations received during the year:-

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15+	Total
VACCINATION	37	16	5	-	1	59

Fifty-nine persons were vaccinated against smallpox, a response which compares favourably with that in other areas.

TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths

NIL

TUBERCULOSIS Cont'd

New Cases

	<u>Children</u>		<u>All Persons</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>		
Pulmonary	-	-	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-

No person died of Tuberculosis but one new case was notified. Modern medical treatment can effect a relatively rapid cure while full support for the preventive measures such as Mass Radiography; B.C.G. Vaccination, tracing contacts and source of infection could bring about the elimination of the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

The number of cases on the register, 31st December 1965 was as follows:-

<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>All Forms</u>
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
9	8	17	-	-	-	17

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

The Food Hygiene regulations require that clean food should be dealt with only by clean persons in clean premises, using clean equipment.

Food shops and similar establishments are inspected regularly to ensure that the food is wholesome and the premises comply with requirements.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

These Acts give the local authority powers for the compulsory removal of aged or sick people in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. The compulsory powers were not used during the year but a number of old people living alone and in failing health have been visited from time to time. A little regular help often enables them to carry on living in their own homes and prevents insanitary conditions arising. This assistance is usually given by the Home Help Service.

The Old People's Welfare Committee is maintaining a register of old people living alone in the area.

The Old People's Clubs are most useful, they look after their members and report instances in which help is required.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

Samples taken under the Public Health Acts are sent for bacteriological analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, The Gloucester Royal Hospital. The laboratory is part of the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Ministry of Health and no charge is made for making use of its services.

Chemical examination of specimens is undertaken by the County and City Analyst, Bristol or Worcester.

Home Help Service

This service is organised by the County Council and a charge is made according to a scale of assessment.

The Home Help takes over the running of the home where the housewife is temporarily incapacitated through illness.

As noted elsewhere, the service is very useful to old people who can no longer manage the household duties because of infirmity.

Appeals for assistance from the Home Help Service should be made to the Divisional Health Office, Council Offices, Charlton Kings.

Telephone:- Cheltenham 25746 and 25747

Nursing in the Home

The Area is covered by the District Nursing Association under the control of the Health Committee of the County Council.

Information is available from the Divisional Health Office, Charlton Kings.

The District Nurse is:- Nurse M.V.Clifford,
"Bermalee",
Little Herberts Road,
Charlton Kings.

Telephone:- Cheltenham 52523

Child Welfare Centre

Meetings of the Charlton Kings Child Welfare Centre are held in the Holy Apostles Hall, London Road every Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

To:- The Chairman and
Members of the Charlton Kings
Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I am again grateful for the opportunity of being able to report as Surveyor and Public Health Inspector upon the work carried out in the Department during the year 1965.

As had been foreseen, housing development in the private sector continued at a high level throughout the year, although it is pleasing to record that eighteen new units of accommodation, including twelve for the elderly were completed on behalf of the Council. Some of these units of accommodation were made available for the rehousing of persons from houses which had been the subject of action under Part 11 of the Housing Act, 1957. Whilst the larger of the private estates under development are becoming near completion, other sites mainly of lesser acreage, have commenced and the increased rate of private housing appears likely to continue.

In connection with the refuse collection and disposal service, I am pleased to be able to say that the service operated regularly and well throughout the year. The introduction of the incentive bonus to the collection crews has played an important part in this and has no doubt enabled the Council to keep Staff for work, which is unquestionably arduous, at a time when the level of employment was high. Comment upon refuse disposal facilities is made later in the report.

The report includes the statutory report on the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 made to H.M. Inspector of Factories. Prescribed standards for lighting and ventilation for the purposes of this Act would be extremely useful, not only for those engaged in inspection, but to Architects and Builders also.

I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of the Council for their confidence and assistance throughout the year. I would also like to thank the Officers and Staff for their support and contribution towards the work summarised in this Report.

I am Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
D.G. Masling,
A.F.S., M.A.P.H.I.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to the Urban District is provided by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board.

The principal source of supply is now purified water from the River Severn from the Tewkesbury Works.

The chemical quality of the supply has always proved to be satisfactory for the purposes of a Public Supply and the bacteriological quality has been maintained at a very high level throughout the year under review. All samples taken from Consumer sources proved to be eminently satisfactory.

Occasional outbreaks of discoloration occur in the supply and one such complaint from a Consumer was referred to the Board during the year. The incidence of this discoloration is under continuous investigation by the Board.

Mains extensions, principally in connection with new housing developments, were made as under:-

424	lin.	yds.	6"
616	"	"	4"
516	"	"	3"

The number of new premises connected was 205 and seven existing premises were also connected for the first time. These latter premises were ones which had in the past been supplied through shallow wells, samples taken therefrom had been unsatisfactory from a bacteriological standpoint and the owners were recommended to connect to the public supply although this did involve an extension of the mains.

In September of 1965 the Gloucestershire County Council sought the Council's views on the fluoridation of the public water supply. The Council resolved not to support any proposal to add fluoride to the public supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewerage system is connected to the treatment and disposal works of the Cheltenham Borough Council. The system is predominantly "separate"; surface water being discharged into the River Chelt or its tributary streams and water courses. All drainage schemes for new housing estates are required to be separate.

There were no major extensions or alterations to the sewerage system during the year, although several lengths of existing sewer were relaid as a result of defects.

A length of 6" sewer serving a private housing estate at Sappercombe Nurseries was adopted under Sec. 17 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This length of sewer 420 lin. yds. approx., was that part which passed through the Beeches Playing Field and the Allotment Gardens at East End.

A scheme for the laying of a sewer to serve the houses in Sandy Lane on the south side of the disused Cheltenham - Kingham Railway Line, was under active consideration.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A weekly door to door collection of household refuse again operated throughout the year. A 25 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewery rear loader and a 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam side loader were utilised on collection work with an overall staff of seven men including drivers.

An incentive bonus scheme was introduced during the year. Basically the scheme lays down a weekly target figure of 72 premises per day per man, computed as 2520 premises per week for the whole crew. Premises collected over and above this figure are paid for at the rate of 4d. per premise which sum is divided among the crew. To allow for the increasing number of new houses coming into operation the overall total number of premises is reviewed at three-monthly intervals.

The scheme is not involved with the intricacies of work study, yet it is simple and effective, and has enabled the Council to keep staff on refuse collection which is recognised as being an unrewarding task, has a social stigma attaching to it and compared with industry attracts low rates of pay. It has also enabled the Council to fulfil this important public health service in a manner which is appreciated by the public.

The disposal of house refuse during the year has taken place at Webbs Clay Pit, Haywards Road. This is an old clay pit working within the Urban District, which was purchased and operated as a tip by the Cheltenham Borough Council. Prior to the expiration of the Tip at the Beeches Playing Field, an approach had been made to the Borough Council for this facility. The Cheltenham Borough Council readily agreed and suitable financial arrangements were made.

Such an arrangement, however, can only be regarded as a temporary expedient. Other sites, suitable for tipping, are very difficult to find within the Urban District, although efforts continue to be made to find such a site.

Towards this end, negotiations have been commenced with the Railways Board for the possible acquisition of parts of the disused Cheltenham - Kingham Railway line. On the east side of the District, this line is in a cutting, and distant from the residential area. The filling and restoration to agricultural use of such cuttings would seem practicable. It is inevitable, however, that any proposal of this nature should bring forth public protest and criticism. Despite these criticisms, the system of controlled tipping is scientifically sound, although even in its most efficient form is now largely unacceptable.

in or near residential areas because of the detriment to amenity. This together with other important factors such as the changing character of refuse, means that other methods of disposal have to be given serious consideration. Exploratory work on the possibility of disposal plant for a district of our size shows that capital expenditure and running costs are relatively right for the tonnage involved. Collaboration with adjoining Authorities to provide such disposal plant on a larger scale appears to be the proper conclusion to be drawn.

The low lying area of land rear of the Hearne Brook on the Playing Fields, which had been culverted and used for tipping, has now been covered and seeded for use as additional play area.

HOUSING AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Urban District is almost entirely residential in character, the working population being mainly employed in industry, commerce and offices in the adjoining Borough of Cheltenham. A small number of people are engaged in laundering, catering, the retail trade and agricultural/Horticultural work within the district.

With the exception of a small number of old houses, the standard of housing generally is high, the great majority of houses being in owner occupation.

Of the houses dealt with under Part 11 of the Housing Act, 1957, three were acquired by the Council in connection with their long term proposals for the redevelopment of the Central Area. A request for a comprehensive redevelopment plan to cover an area in the centre of the district around St. Mary's Church has been made to the County Planning Authority. The projected area contains many houses which in the next 10 - 15 years will become unfit, even by the present standards of the Housing Act, 1957, and which are badly lacking in the amenities normally associated with the reasonable occupation of a house in the second half of the twentieth century.

Six two-bedroomed flats were completed, and twelve one-bedroomed flats, on behalf of the Council during the year. The one-bedroomed flats in particular provided a welcome addition to the accommodation available for the elderly.

In the allocation of these flats, the opportunity was not lost of transferring some tenants from larger Council houses, thus releasing such houses for letting to applicants with children.

No cases of 'statutory' overcrowding were encountered during the year.

Analyses of the waiting list for Council accommodation shows that the prevalence of demand is still with elderly couples and younger married couples with one child.

(a) Housing Statistics Summary.

- (1) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be in some respect unfit for human habitation 15
- (2) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local authority 9
- (3) The number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:-
 - (a) the serving of Notices requiring the execution of works .. Nil
 - (b) the making of demolition or closing orders 6
 - (c) the making of clearance orders Nil
- (4) The number of notices served requiring the execution of works.. Nil
- (5) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice. Public Health Act 1936, Housing Act 1957 ... Nil
- (6) The number of demolition or closing orders made 4
- (7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 11, Housing Act 1936 and Housing Act 1954. 2
- (8) The number of houses demolished 3

Housing Statistics Summary (continued)

(b) Improvement Grants.

Number of Discretionary grants approved	1
Number of Standard Grants approved	11
Total number of Discretionary Grants approved to 31.12.64.....	86
Total number of Standard Grants approved to 31.12.64.....	73

(c) Rent Act 1957.

Number of applications for Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
Number of certificates issued	Nil
Number of undertakings accepted	Nil

(d) Provision of new Housing Accommodation

Number of dwellings erected by Council	18
" " " " " Private Enterprises	234
" " " acquired by the Council	Nil

(e) Applicants for Housing Accommodation at 31.12.64.

Families with two or more children	15
Families with one child	20
Childless couples	7
Elderly couples and persons	18
TOTAL	60

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE.

(a) Classification of Food Premises.

General Grocery Retail	12
Confectionery/Minerals	5
Grocery Retail with Off Licence	4
Butchers	3
Fish Friers	1
Greengrocers	2
Hotels and Licensed Houses	11
TOTAL	38

All above premises are fitted to comply with Regulation 16. Regulation 19, relating to provision of sinks, applies to all Licensed Houses and Hotels and are provided therein. Sinks are also provided in the Butchery and Fish Friers premises. Of the Grocery premises, two only are lock up independent shops, the remainder being house and shop. There are sinks provided on all premises.

(b) Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1953.

(1) for storage and sale of ice cream	17
(2) for manufacture of sausages	2

(c) Food Hygiene.

There were no legal proceedings instituted under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Such contraventions of these Regulations

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE (Continued)

and the Byelaws relating to Food handling were dealt with on an informal basis and in all cases rectified by cooperation with the proprietors concerned.

Complaints made by the public regarding unsound food included one relating to mould affected crumpets and another again regarding mould in a meat pie. In the case of the crumpets, investigation showed that the crumpets after manufacture in Manchester were transported to the Cheltenham area and in transit delays were arising. These delays, together with further delay in retail delivery and the liability to mould of products such as crumpets, were the cause and the Company concerned took steps to cancel these long deliveries and procure the products locally.

The incidence of the mouldy meat pie, was found to be caused by poor stock rotation over a holiday period. As a result, the Council circulated to the Proprietors of all premises where food is handled, a letter expressing their concern at incidents of this nature and at the same time, giving guidance on the proper storage handling and shelf life of perishable meat products.

In this respect, it is apparent that some form of simple and prescribed date coding on pie wrapping to enable at least retailers, to determine the age of the product, is long overdue.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There were no further licences issued during the year and the number of licensed sites remains as four with a total of seven caravans thereon. Each site is provided with a piped water supply from the Town's mains and three are connected to the main sewerage system.

PEST CONTROL.

The Council's scheme introduced in April 1951 under the prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, continued to operate successfully. The Rodent operator is a full time Council employee and is allocated other duties when not engaged in rodent control work.

A free service is given to occupiers of all dwelling houses. Contracts for inspection and treatment are held with business premises.

Number of properties inspected:-

(a) Upon complaint	51
(b) By survey	119

Number of properties found to be infested:-

(a) By rats	51
(b) By mice	19

Number of treatments carried out 85

Routine sewer treatments were particularly successful showing a continuing drop in the level of infestation in the sewers.

The Operator also carries out disinfestations for other pests, and the following treatments were effected:-

Wasps Nests	96
Other Insects	6
Moles	8

FACTORIES ACT 1937 - 1959

PREMISES	No. of Premises on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	19	17	NIL	NIL
(3) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers).	10	21	2	NIL
TOTALS	29	38	2	NIL

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2			
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)					
Total	2	2			

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

1. This report on the operation of the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 covers the period from 1st. January to 31st. December, 1965 and is submitted in accordance with section 60 (2) of the Act.
2. The statistical information is provided in the manner and form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour.
3. The report includes a separate and special report on standards of lighting a request by the Minister of Labour in LA Circular No.9, Supplement No.1.

4. The following comments and observations are made in relation to the accompanying tables and general provisions of the act.

(a) Registration.

As far as can be reasonably ascertained the registration of all premises to which the Act applies in the Urban District is now complete.

- (b) The numbers of visits and inspections show an increase on last year and have been directed toward those premises where most persons are employed, in fact the inspections remaining outstanding are largely concerned with firms employing one or more persons.

(c) Accidents.

There have been no accidents reported during the period covered by this report.

(d) Exemption

No exemptions from the provisions of the Act have been sought.

(e) Prosecutions

It has not been necessary to institute legal proceedings against the owner of any premises. Where work has been required it has been found that the informal approach has achieved good results and it has not been necessary to seek the Council's authority to resort to formal action.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year.	No. of premises registered at the end of the year.	No. of premises receiving general inspection
Offices	1	12	7
Retail Shops	3	28	15
Wholesale shops	Nil	1	1
Catering establishments and canteens	1	8	4
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	5	49	27

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	204
Retail shops	74
Wholesale departments	9
Catering establishments	32
Canteens	11
Fuel storage depots	Nil
Total	328
Total males	132
Total females	198

<u>TABLE B.</u>	Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises	55
<u>TABLE D.</u>	Exemptions - Nil	
<u>TABLE E.</u>	Prosecutions - Nil	
<u>TABLE F.</u>	Inspectors - 1	

SECTION 8 - LIGHTING

This report is prepared in accordance with L.A. Circular No.9 (Supplement No.1) on the subject of "standards of lighting" affecting premises covered by the Act and is based on information gained during the last three months of 1965.

1. The standards of artificial lighting were found in general to be of a high order in retail shops in particular. The standards in offices were as indicated later in this report, found to be of a more variable nature. It was, however, apparent that in offices of recent construction or conversion, artificial lighting had been carefully considered and the standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society's Code of 1961 were achieved.
2. Lower standards of illumination were found in passages and in parts of shops where the public did not resort and generally where the Tungsten lamps were in operation.
3. It has been the practice, where appropriate, to draw owner's attention to the desirability of attaining levels of illumination recommended by the I.E.S. Code of 1961 relevant to the use of the room or building. This standard is also recommended to Architects and Surveyors when proposals are being considered for new premises coming within the scope of the Act.
4. No instances of excessive glare from artificial lighting were encountered, although in one instance glare from natural sunlight at a particular time of day was found and remedied by the fitting of a Venetian type blind.
5. (a) No. of Office premises where during the month of November lighting (artificial) at working planes was:-

Less than 5 lumens per sq. ft.	-	Nil
More than 5 but less than 10	-	Nil
More than 10 but less than 15	-	1
More than 15 but less than 25	-	2
More than 25	-	4
- (b) In 12 shops in which light meter readings were taken, the levels in ten were found to be in excess of 30 lumens per sq. ft. at counter level in the retail working areas, the maximum reading being 60 lumens per sq. ft. Two readings at counter level in two other shops were 20 and 22 lumens per sq. ft. respectively. Two readings taken in a stockroom and passage were 10 and 18 lumens respectively.

